# IRISH DISTRESS.

Facts and Figures Showing the Approach of Famine.

CAUSES OF THE MISERY.

Testimony of Clergy and Parliamentary Representatives.

That there is great distress in Ireland just now and a prospect of still greater, consequent on the continued rains of last summer and the severe storms of the autumn, is conceded by all who know the country. But just how much distress there is, whether a famine is approaching and what classes of the people are likely to suffer are the points about which there is a fierce conflict of opinion and much quotation of statistics—which can be made to prove anything when skilfully used—on either side of the Irish Sea. Irishmen have, rightly or wrongfully, got the reputation of being given to exaggeration and of being fond of parading their wees before the world, and this reputation really prevents as much attention being given to the first cry of distress as it might otherwise receive. The American who takes an interest in the subject, and who wishes to get at the truth, naturally hesitates to accept as exact stateets of fact the strong and perhaps highly colored sections of Irish popular orators and Irish national ournals, and he must be equally careful of the dog-natio and aweeping denials of the English press and of English public men. It requires a close and careful study of both sides of the question to ascertain the exact state of things prevailing in Ireland. A WET AND DREARY SUMMER.

There is one thing which cannot be denied, which English, Irish and French papers alike verify, and which is still further borne testimony to by the weather reports of the HERALD—viz., that it was exessively wet all summer. Looking over the files of London, Dublin or Paris papers for the months of May, June, July and August last, the story is told in mournful language day after day, and the most gloomy prospects are found to be predicted in the editorial articles. A gentleman who was travelling in Western Europe during that period and the previous winter and thus describes it :- "The winter was unusually severe, the spring excessively dry and the summer the wettest I have ever seen anywhere. In France, England, Scotland and Ireland slike people were calling out for rain all spring. Farmers are proverbially grumblers, but this time every one conceded they had reason. I was through a large portion of the north of France, through much of England and Scotland and all over Ireland, and everywhere the prospect was the same. The few light showers that fell during February and March were not worth counting, and the month of April, which is invariably wet, went by almost without any rain at all. The country looked dreary and scarcely : green leaf was to be seen on tree or bush till about middle of May. Some copious showers then fell, and in a few days everything began to look fresh and green. The rain stopped, however, and toward the end of May everything looked as though we were in the beginning of March. BRIGHT PROSPECTS DESTROYED.

"At last the rain came again in a regular downpour, and the whole face of the country changed. The thickness and luxuriance of the vegetation surpassed anything remembered by the oldest living man. Every one was hopeful, and experienced farmers said that if the sun only came out ordinarily strong, even if a little late, there would be a magnificent harvest. The prospect was the same in all Western Europe; but Ireland, from her peculiar position, gets the lion's share of the s coming from the west. She is favored more by HERALD storms than England, for the simple the first vigorous embrace. As the summer went on the rains increased and nothing looked natural. through the thick masses of dark clouds and people had to wear overcoats in July. I have seen this in London, Paris and Dublin as late as the middle of July. The hopes of the farmers were dashed and people began to realize that there would be a bad harvest. The grain was just a hes over ground, but thick and heavy, at the period when the first reapers generally begin to ply their sickles. Nothing was in good condition I have walked through fields that I knew well. where the sod used to be firm and elastic, and I sank up to my ankles. I never saw anything so gloomy in my life as the dark, dull, leaden look of the sky and the soaked and dismal aspect of everything around. But when the rearful storms and floods of the autumn came all hope vanished, and it was piti-able to see the look of blank despair on the face of every farmer you met."

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AN UNUSCALLY RAD HARVEST.

That the harvest was excessively bad is admitted by the beat authorities. As early as July the French Ministry of Agriculture estimated the probable deficiency in the wheat crop in France alone at 1,000,000 quarters, and the prediction has been more than verified. It has been short in Spain, Italy, Germany and the Netherlands, not to speak of the British Islands, and the best proof of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the export to Europe of American produce, without taking any account of sflicial government returns in the various countries affected. Ireland is not much of a wheat growing country, and when the crop usually grown is short the loss is felt more keenly, but when the potato fails, the last hope of the peasantry is gone, even though they do not now depend so much on that article of food as formerly. In 1846 the potato alone failed, and as much grain was exported would have fed twice the number of people in the country. This year the failure affects almost everything—grain, green crops, potatoes and hay—and cattle, sheep and pigs are of much less value from insufficient nourishment and the inclement weather. The number of pounds of meat svallable per head, in fact, has been decreased proportionately with the decrease in meat producing food. Leaving aside the speeches of the land agitators and the correspondence of the special commissioners of Dublin liberal papers, lest their testimony might be considered too highly colored, a glance at some evidence of another charactor will show how far the distress consequent on the bad harvest has reached up to the present. But it must not abe forgotten that it is the certain papers, lest their testimony might be considered too highly colored, a glance at some evidence of another charactor will show how far the distress in the winter and spring, which calls up so vividly the memory of 1847 to the m

li made a report on the distress last October, which has only been recently published, from which the following extracts are taken:—

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

In regard to the potato crop it will be seen that there is not much variation in the reports, and that it is described almost overywhere as deficient in quantity, inferior in quality and affected by blight, and that upon the whole there will not be more than half an average crop. The general harvest appears to be inferior, and the crops deficient and below those of last year. The out crop, however, and the crops deficient and below those of last year. The out crop, however, and the crops deficient and below those of last year. The out crop, however, and parts of the control of the

of £10,052.

The increased expenditure above referred to was no tents to the control of the cont Excess of 1879 over 1878.... 4,959 2,993 7,515
—Thus showing an excess of 7,515 persons, or nearly ten
per cent on the whole number regieved. The following
statement gives the proportions in which the Increase in
the numbers receiving workhouse reliof has taken place in
each province, the percentage of increase being greatest in
Ulster and loast in Leduster:—
Reflected in Workhouse on Increase.

4th Oct. '79, 5th Oct. '78, Numbers Percentage, 10,281 9,072 1,189 13.1 17,990 10,290 1,097 10.4 14,975 13,381 1,391 10.2 5,480 4,848 632 13.0 4,909 d from the

are of vital importance at the present time, as affecting the prospects of the poor during the coming winter and the circumstances of many of the racepayers in distressed districts.

VALUE OF POOR LAW REPORTS.

The poor law unions are the only bodies which supply statisties of the distress, but their returns never cover the whole ground, inasmuch as they only record the numbers who either enter the work-house or apply for outdoor relief. As that is the last resort many thousands are pinched, and perhaps on the verge of starvation, of whose sufferings the officials have no definite information. And then it must not be forgotten that these official returns never come in till after the event is recorded, and do not reach the public for a considerable time after being presented to the Irish Executive. The ordinary food of the small farmers, farm laborers and working people in the towns is very poor, and in the west and southwest is entirely insufficient in quantity and inferior in quality. In ordinary years there are many families that never taste meat "from year's end to year's end." and those who can afford it once or twice a week are considered well to do in those districts. Potatoes and Indian meal are the staple articles of food among the Connaught and Western Munster peasantry, but in Lemster, Ulster and Eastern and Northern Munster the farmers are better fed, though the laboring classes in town and country are in a miscrable condition. Thus, when great distress is reported it means the deprivation of the most ordinary necessaries of life. The poor law unions are supported entirely from local taxation—in fact, practically from the land—and the farmers and small traders in the towns have to bear the whole burden. There is a good deal of talk about "property" being taxed to support these institutions. The property is taxed, but the land-lord never pays the taxes. All that has to be borne by the occupying tenant, as the landords farm little themselves. When the derivition is largely increased.

It is impossible

These are the facts that have an important bearing on the present condition of Ireland.

\*\*ETRONG SENTINENCE OF THE DISTRESS.\*\*

When the first cry of distress came from the West of Ireland last summer every one in the country know there was suffering ahead. The Catholic bishops of Ireland, at a meeting held during the month of October, after discussing the state of the country, passed a series of resolutions, among which were the following:—

That it is the

Income there was suffering ahead. The Catholic bishops of Ireland, at a meeting held during the month of October, after discussing the state of the country, passed a series of resolutions, among which were the following:—

That it is the ergent duty of the government to take effectual measures to save the people from a calamity which has come upon them through no fault of their own. That, with the sad experience before us of the operations of the Poor Law act for the relief of the masses during the famine of the past generation, we consider its relief to the most of the past generation, we consider its relief of the masses during the famine of the past generation, we consider its rice of the impending crisis.

That some scheme of public employment, which would at once relieve the present pressing wants of the people and be productive of permanent benefit, should be promptly devised and carried into immediate operation of mountain and marshy districts, as well as the improvement of tenants' holdingsting of the Primste, the Archiband of mountain and marshy districts, as well as the improvement of tenants' holdingsting of the Primste, the Archiband of Bublin, and the Bishops of Eiphin and Limerick, wait to the low to Her Majesty's covernment.

The Catholic bishops are very conservative in their political views, and decidedly opposed to revolutionary projects. Their evidence is therefore important, for they have considerable local knowledge, travel over much of the country and receive constantly reports from every parish, through the priests, of the state of things prevailing.

SERONOUS SEATEMENTS FROM AS HIBBET TOUR.

The appeal of the Irish members, already published in the Humald, affirming the existence of widespread distress and asking the government to intervence to alleviate it was signed by seventy members, irrespective of party; but as more explicit statement is made in a letter from the Hon. King-Harman, a conservative, who had denounced the agitators in the stronged torms. The following passages are sele

## AN IRISH DEMAGOGUE.

[From the San Francisco Post, Dec. 2.] John Ras, a Boltast attorney, who figures as counsel in the Irish sedition case at Sligo, is a man of very remarkable powers and eccentricity. His egotism and ambition are unbounded, and his command of words is something amazing. He is a born demagogue, and began his career early. He figured in the Young Ireland agitation in Ulster, and was once silenced at a mass meeting in Belfast by a stream of water from a fire engine being sent straight into of water from a fire engine being sent straight into his mouth, which is an uncommonly large one. The meeting was speedily dispersed, cold water being thrown over it. Rae's next appearance was as relator in a suit against the Belfast Corporation, who were made personally responsible for very large sums of money spent on public improvements without legal appropriation. He might have got into Parliament at that time if he had consented to a compromise, but the Felfast Corporation being intensely tory he sought to break up that party by ruining its leaders. The town clerk, John Bates, committed suicide or died suidenly in consequence of Rae's attacks. This broke up the conspiracy, which gave the conservatives a majority in the borongh council and enabled them to return two tory members to Parliament. The sitting members then were Richard Davison, an attorney, and H. M. Cairns, now Lord Chancellor of England. Rae confined himself to local agitation for many years and sat in the Town Council. He never lost an opportunity of haranguing a crowd, and his invective and denunciations would often put the sand lot in the shade. Ho has detended the Derry Prentice Boys when prosecuted for illegal processions, and struggled for Armagh Ribbonmen with equal zeal. He is a good lawyer, but is apt to sacrifice his clients to secure some little claptrap popularity for himself. He is, withal, not overburdened with principle, nor is he ever

likely to risk his own carcass in the horrid front of war. An anecdote illustrating this may be told. On the Belfast press, some twenty years ago, was a very worthy man named Quinn, between whom and Rae no love was lost. Their dishike originated in a swimming contest, in which Rae caught Quinn by the foot and sent him headlong to the bottom, by which unfarmeans he came in winner. Quinn never lorgave him for this trick, and took every opportunity of maling him ridiculous in print. On one occasion a brother reporter leaned over to Quinn's desk and said. "Did you hear the news?" "No: what is it?" "John Rae has committed suicide." Starting to his feet he put on his hat and hastily strode to the door, his face lighted by a gleam of delight. Pausing an instant he returned and quietly resumed his seat. "That's a joke, I know. By the mortal, Rae hasn't got moral courage enough to hang himself!" He had taken the demagogue's measure to a dot. Killen appears to have been badly advised when he employed John Rae to defend him. Better far have done the work nimself. If the object was to cover the proceedings with ridicule no better plan could have been adopted; but the joke may become a little too serious to be pleasant before the parties are through with it.

POLO FESTIVAL AT BRIGHTON.

GRAND GATHEBING OF BANK AND FASHION AT THE ROYAL PAVILION-DESCRIPTION OF FANCE DRESS BALL OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN AND POLO CLUB.

[From the Brighton Gazette, Nov. 27, 1879.] The Royal Pavilion, the picturesque and quaint palace of George IV., was on Wednesday night the scepe of perhaps as memorable and eventful a gathering of the leaders of rank, beauty and fashion as ever assembled to do honor to the festivities held there in the days when a royal presence and magnificent Court were wont to give the tullest support to all the gayeties and amusements of a Brighton season of the last century. In every sense of the word the sixth annual fancy dress ball of the Interna-tional Gun and Polo Club, or, to give the event its proper title, the Polo and United Counties' Hunt Rall, was as brilliant and decided a success as its most ardent well-wishers could have desired. The polo ball, though intimately associated with Brighton, is very far, indeed, from being a local one; but notwithstanding this it has come to be regarded, and justly so, as par excellence the most important feature of the season, and, indeed, a ball without its parallel in the world. Various reasons and details have helped to build up the success of the polo ball. When the International Gun and Polo Club, some six years since, selected Brighton as one of the many locals for its sporting operations, a fancy dress ball such as the distinguished one we have under notice-in fact, a ball under sporting auspices-was unknown of the club in the Sussex district were confined en tirely to the amusements of the sterner sex. It was eminently successful in this direction, and has been so ever since. Any one who has witnessed the stirring scenes of the tournament, as given at the frequent reunions of the club in Preston Park, the exciting polo matches, &c., needs no telling how the ige of the International has been maintained, and it is only a few months back that the grounds above referred to might have been seen crowded by thousands to view these fashionable equine and Grace the Duke of Hamilton as the president, and a Grace the Duke of Hamilton as the president, and a long list of some of the most noble and influential personages in English and Continental society as stowards, the club could hardly fail to take the prominent position it now holds. It used to be said in France as regarded events, fêtes, &c.. of unusual magnificence that it was did Condé, and in the same sense might such a term be well applied to all that is undertaken by the International Gun and Polo Club.

sense might such a term be well applied to all that is undertaken by the International Gun and Polo Club.

BEAUTY AT THE BALL.

Each succeeding year has seen the p lo and hunt ball attended with increased patronage and support. The hunt ball, the anxiously awaited county ball, the club dance and public ball are here centred in one, and in such a manner that though each particular section has its large body of representatives, the mere fact that so many of the diplomatic circle yearly lending the ball, not only its nominal support, but actual presence, speaks volumes for the very important hold which the event has among the hand ton. Such notable personages as His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, Count Münster; the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Count Münster; the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Count Münster; the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Count Münster; the Baroness de Penedo, Mile. Musurus, the Countess Marie Münster, the Princess Malcolm Khan, the Baroness de Penedo, Mile. Musurus, the Countess of Scarborough, the Marchioness Camdon, the Viscountess of Hamilton, Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton, Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton, Her Grace the Duchess of Scarborough, the Marchioness Camdon, the Viscountess Combermere, Lady Vincent Corbet, Lady Alexina Coventry, Lady Astley, Lady Airey, Lady Alexina Coventry, Lady Astley, Lady Airey, Lady Reysmour, Lady Pocock, Lady Murray and the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Petre, with almost as many more, whose influence in the county and elsewhere is very great—the ball, as may be expected, evoked the keenest interest, and that they were perfectly satisfied with and appreciated every incident of it there cannot be the slightest doubt. The contingent who represented the polo "department" embraced all the best players of the country. The crack regiments, such as the Fifth Royal Irish Lancers, Twentieth Hussars, Third Dragoon Guards, Fourth Hussars, Second Dragoon Guards, Royal Horse Octual Horse Art.

Fifth Royal Irish Lancers, Twentieth Hussars, Third Dragoon Guards, Fourth Hussars, Second Dragoon Guards, Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Horse Guards, Eleventh Hussars and the Sixteenth (Queen's) Lancers, now quartered in the town, were well represented—of course the Sixteenth in particular, as they were on the spot.

THE COSTUMES DE BAL.

The scene in the reception room was most brilliant. There was a magnificent show of fancy dress, brilliant uniforms and elegant costumes de bal. The beauties of every court in Europe, from the Conquest downward, figured in the array; mythical, allegorical, fanciful and quaint, the pages of history and fiction must have been ransacked completely to make up such a strange kaleidoscopic assemblisge, Old Sir John Falstaff and Bluff King Hal—the latter in the unpleasant position of seeing Anne Boleyn Old Sir John Falstaff and Bluff King Hal—the latter in the unpleasant position of seeing Anne Boleyn (her of Cleves) and Catherine of Arragon enjoying terrestrial pleasures at a coequal period—Albanians, Peasant Girls, Fairnes, Mexican Hunters, Indiau Princes, a New Zealand Chief, French Cooks, Fisher Girls, Mephistopheles, Titanus and Oberon; Romeo, and of course Juliet, Sardanapains, the haughty Semiramis, and hundreds of others lent their willing help to bring us face to face with the most remarkable and prominent characters of ages long since past, and the Polo Ball, the grandest of the world, is effectively described in the following lines:—

There is a sound of revelry by night,
The quaint Pavilion is an elfin scene,
Where icy grots, flushed with prismate light,
And fresh oness decked with tropic green
Rise on the desert of the polished floor,
Tail feathery palms their graceful heads upr
And in the distance, through each open door,
Delicious nooks and shady groves appear, And in the distance, through each open door, Delicious nowks and shady groves appear.

Anon there comes a dreamy subtle strain, Like woodland murmurs on a summer noon. Are these the fancies of a heated brain Disordered by the changes of the moon? I see an ancient tioth glide smoothly by With Marie Antoinette, all curls end hoops; And swarthy Charles the Second, glass in eye, To 'squire sweet Dolly Varden blandly stoops. A Choctaw Indian, all claws and scales, Guides and Ophelia; and after these Come Brutus with a poasant of the Alps, The Queen of Sects and Mephistopheles, Macbeth and Little Nell; a smart Hussar, Who chats quite affably with Joan of Are; Sir Francis Drake, a very jovial tar, And Cleopatra, mystical and dark.

Each ferny nook, each cool and shady grot, some fresh sinachronism seems to yioid. Here iten hearted titchard flushed and het. Delity he wisids the breeze-compelling fan, New Iast, now slow, with judgment sure and nice; His enty care a plump Albanian.

Who smiles her thanks and cats a lemon ice. Let where the Lancer, with an easy grace, Who smiles her thanks and cats a lemon ice.

Lo; where the Lancer, with an easy grace, Relieves Undine of vinaigretic and fan, And helps to raise the vell of filmy lace. That indes her lovelinoss from mortal man. And Mary—Mary famed for contrariety—With silver beils and shells of cockies decked, Listens to Fun with most perverse souriety. As though her sense of humor Fun had enceked. Sir Walter Raleigh hands "the cup that cheera, But not inevriates." to bright 50 Peep, Perhaps to soothe her scarce forgotten tears About the safety of these errant sheep. That outlaw, Robin Hood, and Anue of Cleves, A Chinese Mandarin and Juliet, Are druking hock henealt the spreading leaves With Quentin Durward and a Fronch Soubrette. Here Time has burst his tranmels for a nicht. With Quentin Durward and a French Souther Here Time has burst his trammels for a night, And let the old years loose upon the new. Where the swift dancers glitter in the light, A brilliant mass of ever-changing hue. Behold a medley of the centuries, Impossibilities brought face to face, Fection and fact communing at their case, And Past and Present in a close embrace.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday to consider the question of "Reconstructing the Building Department" and the reports of the majority and minority. After considerable discussion the Board went into Committee of the Whole to discuss and consider the reports. One recommends the appointment of a supervising architect at a saiary of \$2,500 per year, who shall prepare plans of all new buildings and proposed alterations and superintend the work. The other recommended "that the president of this Board, accompanied by the Superintendent of School Buildings, is hereby authorized to inspect the school Buildings, is hereby authorized to inspect the school houses of Boston, Providence, New Haven, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis, to make report to this Board, and that the expenses of the same be paid out of the fund for the expenses of this Board." Mr. Wheeler moved the adoption of the recommendation providing for a supervising architect, which was lost. The consideration of the other report was postponed. An effort to introduce sewing in the female schools was lost by a vote of 9 to 9. Whole to discuss and consider the reports.

## HOW TO INTERVIEW.

Dapper M. Scholl Explains the Art of Journalism.

"LE MALIN MASSACHUSETTOIS."

[From l'Evénement (Paris) of November 28.] Un homme bien embarrasse c'est le correspondant du New York Herald, dont parle le Gamois sans nous donner son nom. Chargé par la direction de son journal de se mettre en rapport avec les sommilés politiques du jour et de leur tirer, comme on dit vulgairement, les vers du nez, le reporter américain s'est vu éconduire sur toute la ligne et n'a pu s'aboucher sérieusement qu'avec M. Jules Simon, qui s'est empresse de lui rabacher tous ses lieux ommuns sur l'article 7 et de reprendres ses petits vomissements sur Gambetta.

Le correspondant du New York HERALD comprend, du reste, le ridicule de sa position; mais la conclu-sion qu'il en tire est aussi bizarre qu'inattendue. Si le Président de la République et le président de l'Assemblée ne se sont pas hâtés d'interrompre leurs travaux pour tailler une barette avec le journaliste dont le Gauleis a serré le nom dans son tiroir, ce n'est point parce que ces messieurs craignaient quelque indiscrétion, ce n'est pas davantage parce qu'ils ne voulaient pas perdře leur temps avec un homme qui pourrait être un raseur, non! M. Grévy et M. Gambetta ont retusé leurs confidences au trappeur du New York Herald—parce qu'ils sont plongés dans un état complet d'apeurement. Voilà. Vous voyez, lecteur, combien il vous sera difficile, après une semblable interprétation, de fermer votre porte aux fâcheux qui pourraient se présenter chez vous.

vous.
On sonne.
—Monsieur est occupé, répond votre bonne, il ne peut pas recevoir.
Et le visiteur éconduit s'écrie, en descendant l'es-

-Faut-il que cet homme ait peur! Le public a eu, dans ces dorniers temps, les oreilles rebattues de ces indiscrétions de journalistes qui, sous prétexte de puiser leurs informations à la source même, se posent en juges d'instruction auprès des personnages marquants, voire de ceux qu'ont mis pour un instant en lumière les hasards de la politique ou les bizarreries de l'assassinat. C'est d'abord M. de Blowitz, correspondant du Time, et Blanqui, que le journaliste anglo-germain était alle relancer dans sa prison de Claivaux.
Rien de plus monotone que la forme de ces indis-

Rien de plus monotone que la forme de ces manacrétions.

Moi.—Bonjour, monsieur.

Lui.—Je vous salue.

Moi.—Le public a dans ce moment les yeux fixés
sur vous, et je voudrais lui donner à votre sujet des
renseignements inédits.

Lui.—Ma vie est connue, je n'ai rien à vous dire.

Moi.—Que pensez-vous de l'amnistie?

Lui.—Je crois qu'elle a du bon.

Et ainsi de suite pendant trois colonnes.
Il est bon de remarquer que jamais une de ces
conversations n's été rapportée dans un journal
sans soulever immédiatement une protestation de
celui qui en était l'objet.

sans soulever immédiatement une protestation de celui qui en était l'objet.

Blanqui a déclaré que M. de Blowitz avait mal compris ou mal rapporté la plupart de ses réponses.

Feu après, M. Jules Simon protestait contre une conversation que lui avait prétée le Figaro avec une notabilité parlementaire que le journal de la rue Drouot se gardait bien de nommer.

En dernier lieu, c'est Abadie et Gilles qui niaient avoir tenu les propos que leur prétait un indiscrétionniste.

tionniste.

Gilles, dont on avait publié un autographe en facsimile, affirmait que ce n'était point son écriture et
que les lignes qu'on avait signées de son nom
étaient un simple faux, depuis la première lettre
jusqu'à la signature inclusivement.

Avèc de tels précédents, M. Grévy et M. Gambetta avaient toutes les raisons possibles de se défier. Le questionneur, qui n'est point sténographe, peut rapporter une conversation de travers, amplifier certains détails, donner à une exclamation, à un geste, une interprétation de fantaisse.

On comprend quelle importance peut avoir, en certains cas, une petite erreur ou une grosse balour-dise.

certains cas, une petite erreur ou une grosse balourdise.

L'homme politique proteste, déclare qu'il n'a pas
dit ce qu'on lui fait dire; le journaliste, qui tient à
sa place, soutient mordicus qu'il n'a fait que transcrire ce qu'il a entondu. Il est possible qu'un
doute naisse dans l'esprit des lecteurs prévenus, et
c'est ainsi qu'un dialogue de fantaisie peut avoir
quelquefois des conséquences facheuses.

Le danger de ces complaisances est encore plus
évident lorsqu'il s'agit d'un reporter étranger, qui
peut-être n'a pas saisi toutes les nuances de la
langue française; et on freinit à l'idée que le correspondant, qu'il soit Anglais, Français ou Americain, pourrait très bien être pochard au moment où
il ausculte et sonde l'homme d'Etat.

Avant de crier à la peur parce qu'on ne veut pas lui livrer les petits secrets du gouvernement au mo-ment même de la rentrée des Chambres, le corre-spondant du New York Herald aurait dû faire une tentative du même genre auprès des cours étran-

geres. Que n'est-il allé à Londres interroger la reine Vic-toria et lui demander franchement ce qu'elle pense des affaires de l'Afghanistan? Que n'a-t-il fait une tentative auprès du taar pour

le questionner sur ce qu'il compte faire en Asie? Que ne s'est-il rendu à Berlin pour s'aboucher

avec l'empereur Guillaume et savoir de lui ce qu'il
y a de vrai dans les bruits d'alliance avec l'Autriche?
N'étant reçu nulle part, le reporter américain
aurait conclu du pou de succès de ses tentatives que
l'Europe entière est dans l'état d'apeurement.
Il écrirait au Næw York Herald:
LONDRES, 25 novembre.—La reine ne devrait rien
avoir à cacher sur ses intentions et sur son programme. Els bien! j'ai constaté chez elle une veritable terreur. Elle n'a même pas voulu me recevoir.
ROME.—Le roi d'Italie tremble de tous ses membres, car il m'a été impossible d'être introduit
auprès de lui, bien que je n'aic caché à personne que
mon intention était de publier immediatement sa
conversation.

conversation.

BERLIN.—La Prusse a la chair de poule. J'avais fait demander une entrevue au roi Guillaume; il ne m'a pas répondu. Je me suis alors adressé au fameux Bismsrek. Lé encore j'ai été éconduit, mais éconduit timidement, lentement, après plusieurs remises au lendemain. Le prince Fréderic-Charles ca été plus carré, il m'a fait simplement metre à la

a été plus carré, il m'a fait simplement metre à la porte.

Ce mutisme obstiné, mutisme officiel, est la prouve de l'état d'apeurement dans lequel sont plonges tous les gouvernements de l'Europe.

Infortuné correspondant! il a dû se rabattre sur Jules Simon. Encore ce prolixe ambitieux a-t-il a peine desserré les dents.

Le reporter lui a communiqué ses notes, et Simon a répondu:—

—Oui, oui... Ah! vous êtes uu maiin! vous savez trapper aux bons endroits... Et ç'a été tout.

L'interprétation donnée à ces paroles ardentes par le correspondant en détresse est bien la plus singulière qu'on puisse imagnier. Je vous la donne en mitle.

mille. En bien? Jules Simon a voulu dire que Gambetta dirait à M. Grévy, après les élections: Ole-toi de la dirait à M. Grèvy, après les élections: Ote-toi de là que je m'y mette.

Et le susdit Simon (autrefois on disait suspect) aurait ajoute in petto, mais de façon à être partaitement compris par le malin Massachusettois, que "beaucoup d'annisties entreront dans la nouveile Chambre, ce qui fait que la majorité sera moins avancée que celle d'aujourd'hui."

Nous revenons donc au règne de Louis-Philippe?— à moins que ce ne soit à l'empire?

Franchement, quand un correspondant à qui l'on n'a rien dit, qui n'a pu causer qu'avec des portes fermées, a su trouver tant de choses, il eût êté bien inutile de le recevoir.

Il parie de M. Grévy, dont il cite trois lignes; de Gambetta, dont il rapporte une rémonse à Mine.

Il parie de M. Grévy, dont il cite trois lignes; de Gambetta, dont il rapporte une réponse à Mme. Adam; de Mmé. Adam, dont il ne rapporte rien; de MM. Waddington et de Freycinet, dont il constate la timidité; puis d'un ami de M. Jules Simon et de Jules Simon lui-même, et enfin d'un petit Simon dont une dame serait accouchée il y a deux Jours.

Le reporter américain ne dit rien de la nourrice.

L'article qu'il a expédie au New Yonk Henald est intitule:—les Tribulations d'an Correspondant.

Aussi bien surais se pu intituler ce courrier de l'Evénement:—Tribulations de quelques hommes d'Elat desirenx de se soustraire d la curiosité d'un reporter.

En ajoutant: qu'en présence d'une obstination invincible de toutes les portes à ne pas s'ouvrir, les correspondants des journaux étraugers sont plongés dans un incroyable état d'apeurement!

AURELIEN SCHOLL.

## SYDNEY'S EXHIBITION.

PINANCIAL DEFICIT ALREADY FORESEEN-THE VICTORIANS TAKING LESSONS-AMERICAN AND CANADIAN EXHIBITS.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 6, 1879. The semi-chaotic appearance which the building and its surroundings presented a few weeks ago has vanished; but there is still a great deal to be done before "the Garden Palace," as it is officially styled, can be called complete. The fine arts department is not yet ready for its share of the exhibits. The Machinery Hall is anything but finished, and there are tons of goods intended for the main building yet unopened. Among these are the German exhibits, hich arrived by the war steamer Nautilus on the 3d inst. Thus far the exhibition has proved a grand financial mistake, the receipts not covering working expenses. The United States exhibitors have reason to be satisfied with the position assigned to them, the space allotted and the arrangements made on their behalf by Dr. Williams. Dr. Cox. secretary of the commission, is now the representative here. It would be impossible to convey to the eye of one unfamiliar with the natural beauty of Port Jackson and the picturesqueness of the Botanical Garden that

fringes one of its bays, what the surroundings of this art palace are. Thousands daily ascend the towers to feast their eyes upon the panorama by which they are surrounded. In this particular leature Faris, London, and even Philadelphia, have been eclipsed at the antipodes. Several members of the Legislature have given vent to their feelings regarding the money wasted over the whole affair, and when the bills are presented to Fariament there is certain to be a lively debate. The Victorians see that unless they can secure some additional attractions to those shown here their show next year must result in a humilating failure. They have endeavored to avert this by sending a special commissioner to Europe in order to obtain fresh exhibits. If New South Wales, with its comparatively free trade tariff, under which almost every exhibit came in free of duty, has not made a success, what may be anticipated from the Melbourne experiment, where nearly all the articles shown by foreign countries must go in under bond as subject to heavy duties. Many of the English exhibitors say that they will sell off here when the Garden Palace closes, as it is no use showing in a colony having almost a prohibitive tariff on some of their goods. That portion of the machinery now at work is very attractive to country visitors, and I venture to predict a largely increased sale hereafter for American made implements, especially those requisite for farming purposes. In this section the Canadians are the only rivals to be feared. They are pushing trade strongly and have energetic agents.

#### AMERICAN DIPLOMACY ABROAD.

ABOUT THE TREATY MADE BY UNITED STATES MINISTER GEORGE F. SEWARD WITH THE TSUNG-LI-YAMEN IN PEKIN. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The treaty which Mr. G. F. Seward, United States

Minister, is said to have made in the month of July of this year (1879) with the Tsung-li-Yamen (Foreign Office) in Pekin, to prevent Chinese emigration to the United States, does not begin to meet the case and if it should be approved by President Hayes and his Cabinet it will certainly not be approved by Congress nor by the country at large. This treaty provides that criminals, sick and prostitutes, &c shall not be allowed to emigrate to the United States, but only able bodied men. The latter is just the element the white laborer objects to; he does not fear the sick or the women, and as to criminals the Chinese authorities can easily show that none

not fear the sick or the women, and as to criminals the Chinese authorities can easily show that none are allowed to leave the country. The sick cannot go, and the others are all needed for home consumption. Hence they are not allowed to go. Under this Seward-Rev. Holcombe-Sebastopol Taylor Treaty able-bodied men enough can leave China for the United States to displace every man, woman and child there, and China will never miss one of them, for they boast of 400,000,000 people, while the United States and especially of the Pacific coast, is tinkered with the harder will it be to finally settle it. The shrewd and sagacious statesmen of the Tsung-h-Yamén jumped at the Seward-Holcombe-Taylor proposal (blunder), and now the leading Chinese are naughing in their sleeves at the case with which the two American and one half-caste Burmese diplomatists have been taken in.

Since United States Minister F. F. Low's famous Corean fasco, from which he got the nickname of Corea Low all over Asia in 1872, the appointment of an errunt preacher, the Rev. Lester Holcombe, as United States Charge d'Affaires, and lately of a converted Burmese as a tutor and diplomatic adviser, who is de facto the deas ex machina of the United States Legation in Pekin, the Chinese government, mandarins and people have come to the conclusion that the land which has produced the eyer lamented Anson Burlingame has lost the seeds of able, serious and honest diplomats for the tar East. This converted and very acute Burmese, named Christmas Sebastopol Taylor, is an ex-restaurant waiter in the French settlement in Shanghai, and from the 20th of March to the Slate of May, 1879 (seventy-two long days), in the absence of Mr. Seward and of the Rev. Lester Holcombe, this acute Burmese paraled himself among the Chinese and foreigners in Pekin as the United States Charge d'Affaircs (very humiliating for Americal), and under instructions he performs in the United States Consulate General in Shanghai.

The above is for the American people to read, think and judge.

Shanghai.

The above is for the American people to read, think and judge. The State Department at Washington has assumed a very heavy responsibility toward the American people and history.

Payra Angust 1879.

PEKIN, August, 1879.

#### BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

THE ELECTORAL BILL-NEW METHOD OF SMUG-GLING -DEPOSITING THE BODY OF THE LATE MINISTER OF WAR. RIO JANEIRO, NOV. 18, 1879.

The Senate has carried out its threat and thrown the Cabinet Electoral bill out by a majority of 30 to 10. without discussion of it. It is known that more than half of the conservative Senators desire the direct election which it was the object of the governmen bill to establish, and probably half believe that it should be effected by a constitutional amendment, as the bill provided, and half the remainder are indifferent as to the manner. The raising of the qualincatory income to 400 milreis instead of 200 milreis year is also a provision in accordance with the avowed desire of a large section of the conservative party, and it is certain that the bill, if not suggested by the Emperor, had his entire approval, yet the by the Emperor, had his entire approval, yet the Senate rejected a measure which, when the conservatives return to power, they will certainly pass. But the Senate would not consent to the government's intention to carry out the constitutional amendment without its participation, although a precedent for so doing was made by the amendment of the constitution in 1834. The Chambers have been prorogued to the 18th of April next, but a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies is expected daily, the government intention being to appeal to the nation for a verdice on the issue between it and the Senate. Should this verdict be for the government the Electoral bill will be revived, and if again rejected by the Senate the government will ignore the Senate and carry out the measure with the co-operation of the Deputies alone. To-morrow the conservatives give a grand ball to Visconde do Rio Branco, who is now looked upon by the majority as the next chief of a Conservative Cabinet, Baron de Cotegipe having fallen greatly in favor, in consequence of his unwillingness to push issues with the government to the extremity, and of his advanced ideas toward removal of the political disabilities on persons not professing the Roman Catholic faith.

NEW MICHOD OF SMUGGLING.

A considerable smuggling in valuable silks has been detected by the Custom House authorities, and a seizure has been effected as the first fruits of the discovery. For a long time the importation of silks had been diminishing, yet the stores seemed to make as fine a display as ever, and the fair sex swept the streets with silken brooms in the extreme length of the fashion. The Custom House people were puzzled; evidently there was a leak somewhere. At last it struck a sharp fellow that of late months shipments of bales of hay from London had been frequently arriving, and hay was not exactly a commodity in which England could compete with the River Plate, the supplier of the dried clover that our tramroad mules consume. Orders, therefore, were issued quietly to overh

just arrived, and sure enough 650 pounds of choice silks were found reposing placidly within the innocent looking food for mules.

On Sunday the removal of the embalmed body of Marquez do Herval, the late Minister of War, to the Asylum of the Invalids, a kind of Greenwich Hospital, on the island of Borm Jesus, in the bay of Rio, was effected with much military functionaries and the lexislators, besides great numbers of persons of various classes, joining in this last tribute to the memory of a brave and patriotic soldier. The Emperor was in waiting at the island, and accompanied the body to the chapel, and when the coffin was opened gazed upon the old man's dead face for some minutes and then knelt down and prayed beside it. Collections are being made all over the country to erect a handsome monument in some square of Rio.

The steam corvette Vital de Oliveira will leave for Lisbon to-morrow on its way to China with the Brazilian Envoys, Dr. Eduardo de Callado and Commodore Arthur Silveira da Motta, who are in Europe, and will embark at Lisbon or Brindleis. After leaving the negotiators in China the corvette will go to Japan and return by San Francisco and the west coast to Rio. The government is engaged on the regulation for the import of the Chinese, which import is to be altogether left to private enterprise.

The Bishop of ceara, Dom Antonio Lunz dos Santos, has been nominated by the Brazilian government to the vacant Archbishopric of Bahia.

## IMMIGRATION INCREASING.

Two hundred and thirty-five immigrants landed at Castle Garden yesterday. Fourteen thousand six hundred immigrants landed at Castle Garden during the month of November, showing an increase of 8,855 over the corresponding month of 1878. The total immigrant arrivals from January 1, 1879, to December 1 were 125,900, or an increase of 49,755 over the same time last year.

## IDENTIFIED HIS ASSAILANT.

Thomas Vail, superintendent of the Second Avenue Railroad depot, at Ninety-sixth street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sawyer and taken to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, where David Conroy, ot No. 1,476 First avenue, identified him as the man who, on last Saturday night; had kicked him and thrown him to the ground, thereby breaking his leg. Conroy stopped at the depot to make a complaint against a conductor, when, he sileges, he was assaulted by Vail. The latter says he only gave Conroy a slight push, and he, being intoxicated, lost his balance and broke his limb. Justice Wandell held Mr. Vail to await the result of Conroy's injury.

#### AROUND THE WORLD.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAM YACHT HENRIETTI AND HER TENDER, LE FOLLET-PORTS OF SOUTH AMERICA. OCEANICA AND ARICA TO BE VISITED.

There was abundant handshaking and enthusiastic cheering at the whart of the French Transatlantic Steamship Company, yesterday afternoon, when the noble steam yacht Henriette left her moorings for a long and interesting voyage. A large number of friends assembled to bid M. Henri Say and his family bon coyage. A voyage round the world nowadays, although not regarded in the light of a Quixotic idea, as it was a décade or so ago, carries with it sufficient elements of danger and exacts a like amount of courage to make it a feature of interest to every one. M. Say, nephew of the celebrated French financier, has had such a long and successful career as a vachtsman that he feels entirely at home on the blue sea, and his lady, who has accompanied him in many of his previous cruises, is also attached to the ocean. The yacht was in exceptionally handsome trum for her great task, and her snow white decks, burnished brass work and fault-less tidiness contrasted to a striking degree with some of the anomalous craft in the neighborhood. The crew, numbering thirty men, are all recruited from the French marine service, and the discipline of that service will be strictly maintained during the voyage. They are fine staiwart fellows, with a decided look of Brittany about some of them. The commander of the Henriette is M. Latond, formerly commander of one of the Transatlantic Company's ships in the Mediterranean. He is an experienced officer, although his appearance would betoken rather the student than the sum of a very prepossessing appearance, yet of very retiring manner. He also has had a great deal of experience in the French marine service. The chief engineer is John Cooke, and his assistants are Messrs, Fraser and Morphy. They are the only Americans on board.

LUXURIOUS CABINS.

Nothing could be more fuxurious than the interior blue sea, and his lady, who has accompanied him in

perience in the French marine service. The chief engineer is John Cooke, and has assistants are Mesers. Fraser and Morphy. They are the only Americans on board.

Levenious Cabins.

Nothing could be more luxurious than the interior arrangements or the yacht. Not even Mr. Boucicault when he first launched her and christened her God Shaughraun ever conceived such a scene of splendop as was displayed in the cabins and staterooms. Ease, luxury and wealth, combined with exquisite taste, were evidenced in every portion of the vessel devoted to the use of the owner and his guests. M. Glaenzer and the Count de Mouselly. The founging or smoking saicor, a circular deck cabin forward of the wheelhouse, is like a divam pictured in the "Arabian Nights." Tiger and leopard skin robes are flung around in studied confusion, and works of art, musical instruments, rich furniture and achoice library lend an air of beauty to the main salcon. The staterooms, toilet chambers and bathrooms are on a corresponding scale. A plentiful supply of stores was taken on board, the markets being well culled to fill the larder of the voyagers. Over tentons of ice were in the huge banker between the main salcon and the engine room, and sixty tons of coal filled up a large portion of the hold. As the visitors became more numerous and soon the nuge pier was filled with curious spectators, and many were the inquiries and comments. Many of the leading officials of the Transatiantic Company were on hand, all eager to extend every courtesy to M. Say. At length the whistic blew its warning for the last time and the friends of M. and Mme. Say stopped schore. The lines were cast off and the beautiful craft glided out into the river. On the deck above the main salcon were M. and Mme. Say, M. Glaenzer and the Count de Monselly. The fair lady was attired in a picturesque yachting costume of navy blue cloth, the corsage being noticeable tor a wide sailor collar of the came material, elegantly ombroidered, On her head was a man-ot-wars-man's cap with a gold band

ONE THOUSAND MILES FROM LAND.

TWO BOATS, PICKED UP BY DIFFERENT

VESSELS. The little bark Editha sailed from Philadelphia on the 6th of November last for Queenstown with a crew of thirteen men-the unlucky number-and a cargo of 30,204 bushels of Indian corn. was of 485 tons register, and was owned by Messrs. Adamson & Short, North Shields, England. For a week or more old Neptune smiled upon them, but week or hadre out expense amend upon hem, we was a stort that came a territic gale which threw the bark upon her beam ends and shifted her cargo of corn. Still the Editha dragged on her course, until she was met by another storm on the 20th. There was a terrific sea and the vessel sprung aleak. Pumping seemed useless, but Captain Trainer and his twelve men stood by their task until midnight of the 21st. There were then nine feet of water in the hold, and it was determined to abandon her and save their lives. The long-boat, intended to hold the entire crew in just such an emergency, had been ruined in the gale. Captain Trainer put the mate, the married men and the boys, numbering eight in all, into the gig, and used the small pinuace for himself and four of the crew. The two boats were held by a rope and the gig was fastened to the bark. In just two hours the Editha went to the bottom. As she sank the mate cut the rope which he had attached to her and the two small boats were adrift a thousand miles from land.

ONLY ONE HOPE.

This was in latitude 45 deg., longitude 43 deg. When daylight came the small boats were out of company, out of sight. Both were supplied with hardtack and water. In the captain's boat was only a gallon of the latter, and the hardtack was soaked with salt water. There was no safety in the ours, for land was beyond their reach, and all they could do was to watch for the angel wings of a ship that should save them. For four days, in the bitter cold and the tossing sea, they drove away their thirst with the least possible use of water. On the morning of the 25th, a sail was seen and bore toward them. The wrecked crew pulled to their saviour, which proved to be the British ship Calliope, from London to New York. Once safe on board, they scanned the ocean for their eight companions in mistoriume, but they were nowhere to be seen. A steamer passed them, however, and they had some hopes that she might have picked them up.

Yesterday the Calliope came into New York harbor and Captain Smith informed after that came a territic gale which threw the bark upon her beam ends and shifted her cargo of corn.

## DIED OF STARVATION.

The inquest in the case of Dr. Wolf's infant prostreet while in the charge of a nurse, was held yester-day by Coroner Ellinger. Hermann Endeman testified that he made an analysis of the contents of bottle submitted to him by Coronger Ellinger. The bottle submitted to him by Coronger Ellinger. The solution was found to contain a proportion of one drachm of aromatic sulphuric acid to one and a half drachms of mixture. The examination demonstrated that a very smail quantity of opiam preparations could have entered into the composition of the modicine. Witness said that sulphuric acid diluted as found in the medicine submitted to him could not have had any injurious effects upon the mucous membranes of the stomach or throat.

Dr. William H. Welch, of No. 21 East Twenty-first street, a demonstrator of anatomy at Beilevue Hospital, said that in a specimen of mucous membrane examined under the microscope the only noticeable pathological condition was caused by raised white patches which were not the result of any irritant. Strong acids would have a tendency to destroy the fungi.

Deputy Cozoner MacWhinnie related the result of the autopsy. Upon inspection he found the body badly nourished. In the throat he found a condition resembling either membranes acted upon by an irritant on an aphthous condition not often found. There was a reduces of the essephagus extending the entire length to the stomach. He was of opinion that death was not due to an irritant, but to starvation, the child came to her death by inantion, diarrhox and aphthous condition of the throat, due to natural causes. Dr. Wolff was thereupon discharged and his bail bond cancelied. solution was found to contain a proportion of one

## SELLING LIQUOR TO A BOY.

Joseph Lawlor, twelve years old, was found insen sible from drink, lying in a hallway in Essex street on Thanksgiving morning. Policeman King carried him to the Tenth precinct station house. The boy's him to the Tenth precinct station house. The boy's eyes were glassy and he toamed at the mouth. Search was made by the police for the man who sold him the liquor. They arrested Abraham Bleistif, liquor dealer, of No. 38 Esset street. In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was present to prosecute Bleistif for selling liquor to a minor. The testimony was conflicting, but Bleistif was fined \$25.